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Walk to the right and Boost.

Don't board your cashiers' checks.

Uncle Sam for us. He can even create
a new star.

Probably the very latest joke is the
Knox boom.

Show confidence and you will be able
to show cash.

A dollar in the bank is worth two in
the stocking.

Football players often have their ears
to the ground.

As the baby State, Utah's nose is
now out of joint.

A woman never feels her age until
she is asked to tell it.

The price of your Thanksgiving tur-
key looks like thirty cents.

Caruso reminds us of his monkey busi-
ness by asking us to forget it.

Even if the motto be missing, the coin
will be acceptable in the contribution
box.

Mc. Heinze will be forgiven if only
he shall not become so Lawsonized as
to write it.

You will also observe that the Fed-
eral bunch is making a noise like an
ominous silence.

Professor Swift declares that Captain
Kidd was a model man. Is the pro-
fessor merely kidding?

Honorable Tom Johnson denies that
he is a candidate for the Presidency.
But who ever said he was?

Mr. Rockefeller has demonstrated that
the big financier's principal business
is to know nothing about it.

Being soon and easily separated from
his money, the fool may lay claim to
the virtue of not being a hoarder.

Over three thousand cars of lemons
have been shipped out of California
this year. Apostle Smoot has received
his.

Sara Bernhardt's ambition is to die
while playing Camille; but she has not
yet announced this particular farewell
tour.

Divorce courts are constantly re-
minded that "there is a divinity that
shapes our ends, rough-hew them how
we may."

Evidently Senator Sutherland has dis-
covered the one thing which could de-
stroy the President's chances for an-
other term.

Mr. Roosevelt says that if Congress
directs that the motto be placed upon
the new coin, he will have it done.
Thank you, kind sir!

Kentucky Democrats are certainly in
a bad way, with prohibition, de-
feat by the Republicans and Marse
Henry Watterson's castigation.

France accuses us of importing gold
for the purpose of fighting the Japs,
and Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson
is correspondingly happy.

Considering the money prizes which
were won, it is apparent that even in
balloon racing somebody is bound to
take the other fellow's "dust."

It is over thirty years since the big
explosion occurred on Arsenal hill; but
there are many young ladies of twenty-

five, or thereabouts, who can recall their
great fright at the time.

THE FARMERS' ALOOFNESS.

It would naturally be a surprise to
the public to find the farmers of this
valley so uncompromisingly hostile to
the smelting interests as they have
proved themselves to be, did we not
know the animating motive and the
power behind them in their sullen de-
termination to crush the smelters. It
is, of course, true that the smelters are
worth far more to this valley and to this
community than all the farms that are
involved in this controversy. The smel-
ters are worth them all many times over.
And yet by reason of the tactical ad-
vantage that the court decisions have
given them, the farmers remain on their
vantage ground, obdurate, sullen, de-
fiant, grasping, and merciless. They will
neither compromise nor confer with
anybody on the subject. Their attitude
proclaims them to be devoted to
utter selfishness and to be entirely de-
void of any spark of public spirit, en-
terprise, or care for the community
welfare. Although they claim to be
tremendously damaged in their farms,
their stock, and general interests, they
hold those farms at such extraordinary
and extravagant prices that there is no
buying them out. In fact, they refuse
to sell out at any price. They seem to
consider that they have a good thing
and intend to hold on to it. They have
the smelters under their feet and can
bleed them at will for damages and for
their own advantage. A sample suit of
this kind was brought to judgment on
Wednesday of this week; the case be-
ing that of Joseph H. Sism against the
United States Smelting company. Mr.
Sism sued for \$10,000; he gets \$2,000.
This is a fair measure of the extraor-
dinary and unwarranted claims that the
farmers set up against the smelters.

A little more than three years ago the
Deseret News, evidently from inspiration
of "the authorities," gave out cold the
dictum that "the smelters must go." The
means whereby the church proposed to
make them go was these farmers' suits.
The reason why the church had so de-
termined was the fear that the smelter
vote would be against the church par-
ties, for one thing; and for another, the
failure of the overtures made, appar-
ently by authority of some of the
priesthood, to supply labor to the smel-
ters from the Mormon ranks. If this
latter had been accepted, doubtless there
would have been few or no damage
suits against the smelters. The church
in that case would have received large
sums of money from those employees
for tithing, and would have been able
to get at precisely the amount of cash
paid them, and make close collections.
But the labor offered was evidently not
considered by the smelting people to be
of that character and skill that was de-
sired in their work; so nothing came of
those negotiations.

The determination of the church to
bring the smelters to time, however, was
manifest at once in the planting of a
flood of damage suits; and although
there had been damage suits prior to
that time, those multiplied tremendously,
under the egging on of the Deseret
News, which demanded that the farm-
ers should combine and bring those
suits in such large numbers as to com-
pel the smelters to go; as its demand
was that they should.

And now, by virtue of the decisions
of the courts, these farmers consider
themselves in an impregnable position.
They have the ruling of the courts, and
that ruling is undoubtedly the law. It
is always, however, in every case a mat-
ter of proof in combinations for the
bringing to bear to a common purpose,
of testimony that would be sufficient to
compel damage verdicts from juries,
especially when those juries are largely
made up of farmers; and the massing
of such testimony is an easy matter.
Still, it seems to us that the farmers
would have done well to have at least
paid some attention to the invitation to
meet with the ore producers at the
meeting scheduled for Saturday of this
week. That they refused to participate
in that meeting, and ignored it alto-
gether, shows that they consider that
they have nothing to ask, but intend to
stand upon their legal extortions and,
backed by the courts, to raise double
crops each year; one to sell and one to
claim failure on, and thereupon to col-
lect damages from the smelters. In this
view of the case we do not wonder
that those farmers who claim to be so
much damaged from the smelter fumes
and smoke hold their farms at higher
rates than any other land owners in this
valley. No one outside of the smelter
smoke belt can do so well on their
farms as those who are in that belt.
The crops yield good prices, and the
combination of testimony brings a ver-
dict every time for their destruction,
and the rules of law are such that the
verdict is easily enforceable.

The effort to get together the inter-
ests affected was well meant, and ought
to have succeeded. "Blessed are the
peacemakers," is the Scriptural text.
But their efforts are vain unless they
can get the warring parties to listen to
them. And although the Scripture says
the peacemakers "shall be called the
children of God," in this case it is the
laughy fighters who call themselves so
already without reference to this par-
ticular matter, although others might
consider them the offspring of quite the
opposite power. We trust, however,
that the meeting will be held, as sched-
uled; and there are signs that some of
the farmers, at least, will have the sense
and fairness to attend, even though, as
one of their leaders says, they may not
do so in an "official capacity." If
they attend, however, in any capacity,
the probability is that the indefensible-
ness of their aloof attitude, their harsh
determination to stand upon the advan-
tage which the courts give them, and

the injustice which they are forcing
upon great interests, will be shown to
them to be neither the attitude of good
citizenship nor that of those who wish
well for this community and are willing
to work for the common weal.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING.

The Tribune is sincerely glad to see
the prospects of a favorable issue in
the effort to have the mining industry
recognized in the Government's execu-
tive family, as set forth by Mr. John
Dern. It does not quite fill the
bill to have a Bureau of Mining, to be
sure, but a bureau of mining may very
well lead to a Department of Mining,
with a Secretary and a seat at the
Cabinet table.

The importance of mining in this
country, with the output of that indus-
try reaching well toward two billion
dollars a year, certainly calls for a Gov-
ernment recognition far beyond any-
thing heretofore accorded to that indus-
try. It is especially appropriate, too,
that the consideration of this question
should occupy the minds of our states-
men at this time, when the scarcity of
money is so generally in evidence. An
industry which pours a stream of wealth
amounting close upon a hundred million
dollars in gold from our home mines
alone, to say nothing of the silver, cop-
per, lead, iron, coal, and other products
of mining, is certainly worthy of the
consideration of the greatest govern-
ment on earth.

The influence of the Utah delegation
at the Joplin Mining Congress appears
to have been pre-eminent in getting be-
fore the country the urgency of the
demand for a Cabinet office to represent
the industry of mining in the United
States. It seems singular that it should
take so much effort to obtain recogni-
tion in the Government's executive fam-
ily for an interest so important as this.
It was natural, of course, that the main
executive functions of the Government
should receive first recognition in the
official family. Our foreign affairs cer-
tainly had to have a Department. Next
in importance was considered the
finances, and the Treasury Department
came naturally into being. Then we
had to have the War Department, the
Navy Department, the Postoffice De-
partment, and the Interior Department.
Next the Department of Justice, which
for a good many years was a Bureau in
the Interior Department. For a great
many years these departments com-
prised the whole Cabinet, and these cer-
tainly comprised the necessary official
dom. Not one of them could have been
omitted.

But when expansion was called for,
it took a good deal of exertion and of
public pressure to establish the Depart-
ment of Agriculture; and a good deal
more later on to establish the Depart-
ment of Commerce and Labor. It does
not seem as though it should have taken
so long or so much active pressure to
call these departments into being. The
Department of Mining, which clearly
must be established sooner or later, is
undergoing the same process of churning
over and of being pressed upon Con-
gress that resulted in the recognition
of the other departments when they
were formed.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

We do not doubt in the least that the
Department of Mining is a certainty to
come; it should have come long before
this, and we are glad to see that the
prospects of its coming are so bright.
It looks as though there would be no
long delay now in establishing a Bureau
of Mining. President Roosevelt's idea
to establish the official recognition of
mining, first as a bureau in the Interior
Department, is strictly following prece-
dent; but certainly we should hope to
see a more speedy emergence from the
Bureau chrysalis to a full-fledged De-
partment than has been usual in the
development of bureaus in the Interior
Department to the full Cabinet condi-
tion. But the fact that the department
is on the way and will certainly get
there in time is fine so far and gratify-
ing to see. That this time may not be
long delayed is certainly the wish of
all interested in mining and in the wel-
fare of the country at large.

We have noted from time to time
the efforts of Los Angeles business
men to get into the rich gold mining
camps of Nevada and to establish in
their trade. That they are making
headway and are favorably re-
ceived, appears probable from the fol-
lowing editorial comment in the Tono-
pah Bonanza, under the heading, "Los
Angeles is in Earnest."

Los Angeles is in earnest in regard to
the establishment of better relations with
southern Nevada. The business men of
Los Angeles have recognized that there
are good business opportunities here, and
they have also awakened to the oppor-
tunities which exist here. Heretofore,
the principal business of Los Angeles
with its thousands of visitors who go to
the southern metropolises to spend the win-
ter, was in the speculation of real es-
tate.

Now there are 25,000 men of means who
are visiting Los Angeles, and there is no
doubt in it. They must have speculation
of some kind during their several months'
stay, and it is proposed to give them an
opportunity to deal in the securities of
this country. The fact that the Tono-
pah & Tidewater Railroad company and the
Santa Fe will soon be operating their
train from Los Angeles into southern Nevada
shows better than anything else how
much in earnest are the people, and how
advantageously they will be placed with
regard to the trade.

pour their money into the market, and
the result will be the greatest market
which Nevada has yet witnessed.

Now, as we have heretofore re-
marked, all that trade is Salt Lake's
for the taking. We have here a
stock exchange which gives un-
limited opportunity for speculation.
We have here the machinery
and supplies of all kinds that the
miners want, much more com-
plete than can be found in Los Angeles.
Those Nevada camps send their ore
here for reduction, and so freights are
had both ways. The trade is reciprocal,
and can be made direct, to the ad-
vantage both to the Nevadans and
the Salt Lake. It is up to the busi-
ness men of this city to reach forth
and take their own. If they wait, then
cannot complain if Los Angeles grasps
and retains it.

THE TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

It is really surprising to find that
there should be any discussion, diffi-
culty, or back talk about the reception
of the treasury certificates by the banks
of New York. It is surprising also to
find that Secretary Cortelyou thinks of
placing those certificates in Europe,
France being mentioned as likely to
take them. Of course this latter move
is quite in accord with precedent. Dur-
ing the War of the Rebellion very much
gold was received from Europe from the
issue of treasury bills and bonds of
various kinds. And undoubtedly the
import of gold at this time would help;
although New York, as a matter of
fact, seems to be having about enough
of it. We notice in the Commercial
and Financial Chronicle of November
16th an editorial opinion that "very
likely we shall soon have easy money—
affairs are working in that direction—
very likely also we shall soon be re-
turning some of our recent imports of
gold from Europe." It appears, fur-
ther, that although the Bank of Eng-
land has raised the discount in such
a manner as to hinder the exports of
gold from London to this country, the
open market rate in London for gold by
no means corresponds to the lead of the
bank. In fact, during the week ending
November 16th the price of bar gold
in London was reduced five-eighths of
a penny per ounce, and in spite of the
large exports of gold from London to
New York the Bank of England showed
a gain of \$15,500,000 in its gold dur-
ing that week, and also with a higher
percentage of reserve to liabilities. This
gold undoubtedly came from Paris.
The Bank of France has by far the
greatest hoard of gold of any one in-
stitution in Europe. The reserve of the
Russian treasury is the next largest
hoard. But that is never infringed
upon, it is only in the most desperate
crisis that it is ever touched, and as
quickly as possible, what has been
taken is made good.

With regard to these treasury cer-
tificates which Secretary Cortelyou
proposes to issue, however, it would
seem to be a plain case that the treas-
ury could dispose of them very easily
by paying them out in place of money
for government obligations. Everybody
would be glad to receive a certificate
of indebtedness on the United States
treasury that draws three per cent in-
terest, in lieu of coin or currency. It
should, in fact, be preferred to either.
The only thing to be feared in that
case would be the hoarding of these
certificates; but a very slight premium
on them, that would be expected to
attach almost immediately, would keep
them in circulation. During the War
of the Rebellion the interest notes of
the Government were very popular is-
sues. Still, the requirements of the
treasury at that time were so enormous
that the Government in the end had to
issue compound interest notes bearing
six per cent interest. These, however,
were so quickly snapped up and were
so costly that their redemption was en-
tered upon at the earliest possible mo-
ment.

With the open market for gold in
London so easy as reported, and with
the Bank of France apparently standing
ready to more than make good any gold
that the Bank of England may lose to
America, there would seem to be a
very comfortable feeling in the fore-
ign money markets. It is an easy step
across the Atlantic now, so far as finan-
cial operations are concerned. And with
an easy money market in Paris, Lon-
don and Berlin, an easy money market
in New York would seem to be inevi-
table and to be quickly realized. The
tremendous output of gold in the world,
amounting to nearly \$35,000,000 a
month, ought to act as a balance wheel
on any feverish demand which may
spring up locally for the yellow metal.
And inasmuch as the demand for gold
now is so fierce, undoubtedly there will
be less of the new product detached for
use in the arts than usual, and prac-
tically the whole of it will be used for
money.

It really seems, from a review of
the whole situation on both sides of the
Atlantic, that there is no reason what-
ever for any prolonged difficulty about
money. Undoubtedly the people of this
country are hoarding a good deal of
currency. They do this, however, be-
cause the banks do it. It is idle for
the banks of New York to be issuing
loud calls to the people not to hoard
their money if the banks hoard that
money themselves as soon as they get
it. The effect is the same in either
case; the money is withdrawn from
circulation and the scarcity continues.
It would seem to be a case for the New
York bankers presently to follow the
advice of Horace Greeley when he was
calling upon the United States treasury
to resume specie payments. "The way
to resume is to resume," said the great
New York editor. In like manner it
might be said now to the New York
bankers, that the way to re-establish
the current payments of money is to
pay it out. With the country on such
a perfectly sound economic, financial,

MEN ADMIRE

a pretty face, a good figure, but
sooner or later learn that the
healthy, happy, contented woman
is most of all to be admired.

Women troubled with fainting
spells, irregularities, nervous irrita-
bility, backache, the "blues," and
those dreadful dragging sensations,
cannot hope to be happy or popular,
and advancement in either home,
business or social life is impossible.

The cause of these troubles, how-
ever, yields quickly to Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable Compound made
from native roots and herbs. It acts
at once upon the organ afflicted and
the nerve centers, dispelling effec-
tually all those distressing symp-
toms. No other medicine in the country has received such unqualified
indorsement or has such a record of cures of female ills as has

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Miss Emma Runtzler, of 631 State St., Schenectady, N. Y., writes:—
"For a long time I was troubled with a weakness which seemed to
drain all my strength away. I had dull headaches, was nervous,
irritable, and all worn out. Chancing to read one of your advertisements
of a case similar to mine cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound, I decided to try it and I cannot express my gratitude for the
benefit received. I am entirely well and feel like a new person."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most successful
remedy for all forms of Female Complaints, Weak Back, Falling and
Displacements, Inflammation and Ulceration, and is invaluable in pre-
paring for childbirth and the Change of Life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to
promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice
is free and always helpful.



MISS EMMA RUNTZLER

We want to show you
our new stock of baby
baskets in order to dem-
onstrate to you their
usefulness, durability
and convenience.

They are beautifully
made of wicker, lined
with silk, in two va-
rieties, the one flat, to be
placed on a table, and
the other having sup-
ports two to three feet
in height.

They are a great delight to
the expectant mother and useful
any family where there are small
children. A good thing to decide
upon for a Christmas present.

SCHRAMM'S
"WHERE THE CARS STOP"

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"Peacock"
COAL

Fill Up Your Shed

CENTRAL COAL

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"At the Sign of the Peacock"

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Effectively Rebuked

The Idaho Scimitar.

Down through the unhalloved years of
the political past, while right has been
struggling to assert itself against a pila-
ble wrong, the Federal officeholder has
stood upon the mount of information, the
embodiment of the dogma that the ruling
power can do no wrong.

True to the traditions that have ren-
dered him a wonderful thing in the arena
of political force, he mounted the pedestal
and proclaimed the sanctity of the
Mormon cause at the gates of the tem-
ple in the saintly city of the prophets.
After which it was written in the verdict
of the ballot that the hitherto infallible
and fallen from his high estate and that
his words and influence were no more
than the chaff that blows before the wind.

The people gave no heed to the oracle
that fell from subsidized lips and went
about their business after the manner of
men satiated with the nectar of the gods
and yearning for the homely fare that
falls from the unsanctified table of a
common cause.

In all the elms encompassed by our
National boundaries, the spectacle of ad-
ministrative coercion disguised in the
manipulation of the paid servants of the
Federal establishment, has been played
before a people who are pleased to call
themselves free, and it is something of
a humiliation to admit that the effect of

A Good Liniment.

When you need a good reliable lin-
iment, try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It
has no superior for sprains and swell-
ings. A piece of flannel slightly damp-
ened with Pain Balm is superior to a
plaster for lame back or pains in the
side or chest. It also relieves rheumatic
pains and makes sleep and rest possible.
For sale by all druggists.

City Improvements.

The modern carpet cleaning plant of
the West, Thornburg's. Phones 1006.

Legal Blanks.

Tribune-Reporter Ptg. Co., 66 W. 2nd
So. St.

S. D. Evans.

Undertaker and Embalmer, has removed
to new location, 48 South State.

Ask your grocer for the Vienna

Walnut Bread.

KEITH O'BRIEN Co.

500 Remnants Dress Goods.

SATURDAY, ONE
DAY ONLY.

At Half Price

BLACKS AND COLORS.

NOVELTY SUITINGS,

KERSEYS, COATINGS,

PANAMAS, SERGES,

PLAID WAISTINGS,

HENRIETTES,

BATISTES,

BROAD CLOTHS,

CHALLIES, ALBATROSS,

2 1-2 to 8 yard lengths.

**BIG SALE OF LADIES' AND
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR**

Children's Underwear

Children's Vests and Pants, in natural or
bleached fleeced cotton—regular 35c quality. Spe-
cial at 29c a garment.

Boys' double fleeced, duofold Vests, Pants and
Drawers; good winter weights, at 45c a garment.

The same quality in Union Suits at 75c.

Ladies' Vests, Pants and Tights

Ladies' Peeler or gray cotton fleeced Vests and
Pants—all sizes, 6-6-6—Regular 35c quality—
Special at 29c a garment.

Ladies' fleeced Cotton Vests and Pants, gray or
white—good winter weight—Regular 50c quality—
Special at 39c a garment.

Ladies' Wool Vests and Tights—natural or
white hand finished—Regular \$1.25 quality—Special
at 98c a garment.

Ladies' light weight merino Vests and Tights,
about 60 per cent wool—Special at \$1.00 a garment.

25 per cent discount on all ladies' and children's
Stutgarter vests, pants and union suits.

Knit Corset Covers

Ladies' Wool Corset Covers—high neck, long
sleeve, hand finished—Special at 95c.

Ladies' white fleeced Swiss ribbed Cotton Corset
Covers at 85c.

Ladies' silk and wool